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"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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WINTHROP, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1839.

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

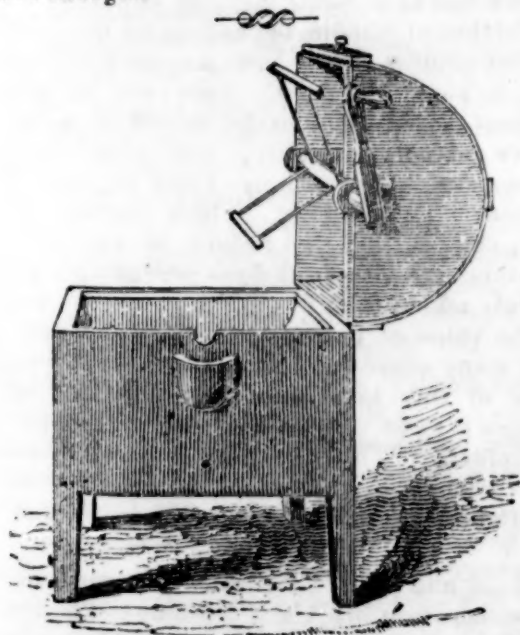
WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 17, 1839.

A CARD. To all light fingered gentry---garden hogs and to the *lout* in particular *vat* stole our seed Cucumbers. We are willing to acknowledge your undoubted right to all the fruits of the earth.

We know that like the austere man of old, you are in the habit of "taking up that ye laid not down, and reaping where you did not sow." We are willing to labor for your behoof and benefit, and let you help yourself without stint. But we would thank ye to leave such cucumbers, melons, &c. as we design particularly for seed or we shall not be able to raise anything for you next year.

HOW TO "STOP THAT HORSE." Almost every one knows what vexation it is to have a horse that is "hard to catch" when in the pasture.

We well remember the many "secret races" that we have had with a venerable old mare that belonged to the family when we were "in our teens." She seemed to consider it a signal of a *trial of speed* whenever any of the boys approached her with a bridle in their hands. We have learned better since, than to waste so much time or breath, in such pursuit, for we verily believe that a horse that can't outrun us is't worth catching. We saw a contrivance the other day adopted by Mr Joel Savage Augusta, which we consider as a sort of self stopping machine. He has a horse which had rather run than be caught. He put a strap round her neck to which he attached a common trace chain and let it drag. This is no incumbrance to the horse except when he begins to run. He will then invariably step upon it and bring himself to a dead halt by his own strength.



GAULT'S CHURN.

From the circumstance that it becomes necessary to churn cream oftentimes every day, especially where a farmer has a large dairy, the churn has undergone a great variety of modifications in order to facilitate the labor, and also if possible shorten the time for producing butter from the cream. The former is effected in a great many ways, as there are quite a number of inventions that are much better, as far as ease of operation is concerned than the common churn. The

latter depends upon circumstances not materially connected with the churn, but the management of the cream, chemical action of the atmosphere, &c. &c.

The above cut represents a very simple cheap and efficient plan of a churn called Gault's churn. The plan of its operation will be instantly understood by inspection. It works easily, can be readily cleansed and is considered by those who have used them, as a very excellent affair for the purposes designed. This like the other implements heretofore described can be obtained at the New-England Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, Mass., and also of the agents of that establishment in different parts of the Union.

CHEAP MODE OF RAISING WATER BY A WATER-WHEEL AND BAND.—In conversation the other day with Mr Blake of Augusta upon the various plans and modes of raising water, he suggested the idea of attaching a leather band around the shaft of a water-wheel, to which should be attached tin elevators like those used for carrying up meal and flour in flour mills. The lower part of the band might dip into the water, receive a supply and passing over a pulley at any required height, carry it up and empty it into a cistern at the top, from whence it could be conveyed by tubes to any distance and to as high an elevation as the cistern. In many places this cheap system would do as well or better than a force pump. The cost would not be great and the chances of getting out of repair would be very few.

LOTS OF PIGS. Those who are in want of thrifty young Porkers will find some good ones at Mr John Kezer, Jr.'s, in the East part of Winthrop. Mr Kezer has taken pains to get the best breeds in the vicinity, and will supply at a reasonable rate.

We visited his piggery the other day, and was much pleased with the arrangement and plan of his establishment. As he was not present, we did not ascertain the ages and prices of the young grunners that were frisking and frolicking about the yard. They were fat, sleek, and happy and we have no doubt would suit those who are in pursuit of that kind of stock.

STUMP FOOTED OR CLUB FOOTED CABBAGES. The Editor of the Boston Courier, asks if we can tell him why cabbages sometimes form clump or stump footed roots? As we are not fully satisfied in our own mind in regard to the real cause we may as well say that we don't know.

DESTROYING LICE ON CATTLE.

Mr. Jabez Besse Jr. of Wayne informs us that he recently tried an experiment for destroying Lice on cattle, which was very successful. He took old beef brine, made of salt with a little salt-petre, and put it on the backs of his cattle, and it destroyed both lice and nits. This remedy has no bad effect on the cattle, as tobacco and some other applications for lice have, but on the contrary the cattle like it—it tends to make them peaceable, as they will stand and lick one another with apparent satisfaction.

The remedy is simple, cheap, and easily obtained, and well worth the consideration of those troubled with lousy calves or cattle.

R.

DISEASED PIGS.

BAILEYVILLE, August 6, 1839.

Messrs. Editors:—In looking over your useful Journal of the 3d instant, I observed a notice of a

disease in your vicinity among pigs, which had proved fatal in despite of all the remedies used. I am induced to make known the following fact. About three weeks since I had two pigs, nearly eight months old, taken precisely in the manner you have described. At the suggestion of a neighbor who fortunately was present, I made with a sharp knife, an incision between the ears just back of the skull, about one and a half inches long and from 3-4 to an inch deep, and filled it with fine salt. I done this in the afternoon—the result was, the pigs seemed as well as ever, and so continue.

If you should consider this of any importance you may make this statement known

Yours Respectfully

W. DELESDESNIER.

August 7th 1839.

P S. The above was written about noon and before 5 o'clock one of four pigs nearly four months old was taken precisely as you have described Mr Mortons to have been. I performed the operation at seven o'clock, the next morning the pig was as brisk as usual, and eat well. No doubt remains in my mind as to the aforesaid mode of treatment, effecting a perfect cure. The disease here, is called the blind staggers.

W. DELESDESNIER.

In addition to the above from Mr Delesdernier, we have the following from Mr O'Brien, describing his mode of treatment of the same disorder, in the Thomaston Recorder. After copying our article in relation to Mr Merton's pig, he says

"In the summer of 1837, I lost four pigs, which were affected in the same manner as those described in the above communication. Bleeding and different kinds of medicine were resorted to without effect. Subsequently three others of the same litter were attacked with the same disease; all of which recovered and did well. A deep incision was made lengthwise on the top of the neck and filled with fine salt and then sewed up, which soon gave relief. There was a similar case in this neighborhood the present season, and everything given as a medicine, was without effect. Salt was applied as in the above manner, when the pig soon became well."

J. O'BRIEN.

Thomaston, August 6th, 1839.

Mr Editor:—I observed in the 25th No. of the Farmer an article headed "Thoughts on Government," in which the writer lays down the doctrine that civil government could not be supported were it not for the sword, or in a word that civil government stands on a kernel of powder; thus making powder and the sword a necessary evil, and the use of them as founded on necessity. But man is a moral agent and acts not from necessity. I had come to a different conclusion. I had supposed that our government stood upon the morality of the people, and when that fails our fair fabric of liberty is gone,—yes, gone forever! And it is by advocating doctrines like these that society has become poisoned and polluted. The truth is, mankind are misled on this subject by early instruction, carried away by numbers, pressed down by antiquated notions and by precedent. It is the proclaiming of sentiments like those contained in that article that removes those wholesome restraints which it is at once the object and boast of civilization to impose—and this I think cannot be denied. It is by proclaiming the doctrines of morality, and rendering the people intelligent, that society is to become tranquilized

and purified. Civil government cannot stand by committing legalized murder upon the subjects of that Government when they shall transgress certain laws,—the exercise of this power does not give it stability or permanency. But it may be said that man cannot be governed without the use of those implements which have caused such great evils. It is difficult to conceive—that acts originating in the will of man cannot be prevented by him, to those, at least, who believe that man is a moral agent—that his conduct is decided by motives presented to his understanding.

The writer then says that family government is on this plan. But I have yet to learn that family government is supported by the use of the sword or powder. I should have thought the days of the Inquisition had returned—that in room of punishing heretics for their belief, we had substituted the plan of the Inquisition in supporting family government—for sure I am that its doctrines are no more erroneous than the idea that correct and judicious family government is supported by the sword or powder.

The writer says he would become an ultra if man was what he should be; thus admitting the doctrine correct, but man wrong. He says that he is for peace. Why not, then, advocate the doctrines of peace, and not of war, and not make war a necessary evil which no human foresight can prevent? Advocate the doctrines of peace, for they suppress and subdue the passions. Their first teachings are friendly. They bring men together with the feelings of humanity in their hearts and without the weapons of death in their hands. I am for peace, and advocate the doctrines of peace. I am for civil government, and wish it to stand on the morality and intelligence of the people, for then we have good subjects, whereas the terrors of those weapons tend to make hypocritical subjects.

I would remind the writer of that passage in Holy Writ which says that "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink, for in so doing thou wilt heap coals of fire on his head." I believe that the spirit of the Gospel is opposed to that article; for I believe that the Gospel gives us no right to take the life of our brother, "For it hath been said of old time, an eye for an eye or a tooth for a tooth, (or life for life,) but I say unto you nay. Love your enemies, bless them that curse and despitefully use you." And here I would say I do not like the spirit in which he writes. He stigmatises all who do not agree with him as ultras. I would say that while he would expose error, he should spare the errorist. It is bad enough to be deceived, without being abused for our credulity. We ought to have feelings of pity for those who are bound by error. Yes, they deserve our sincerest pity. The slave confined to the galley for life, or the prisoner who drags about the ruthless chain, is not more worthy our commiseration. "The iron that enters the soul cuts the deepest, but the chain that is on the mind is the most intolerable."

I will subscribe myself One one who is in favor of
CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS---NO. 6.

MEANS AND MEASURES.

Mr. Harris:—I have already, more than once, averted to some of the means to be used, and measures to be adopted, to promote the education, and to protect the rights of farmers. I will close the short essays, by throwing out a few hints, and making a few suggestions of a more definite character on the same subject.

I would first suggest the propriety of farmers taking their own education and their own legislation into their own hands. The means of education within their own reach are too ample to be under the necessity of resorting to colleges or high schools for procuring either an education or instructors for their children. If their means of education were not ample, if they were entirely insufficient, colleges and high schools could not help them. They have spoiled ten farmers where they have made one.

Nor can they depend upon books, though every farmer ought to be, as he certainly may be a man of reading, and of extensive reading. But all his reading should be put to the test of his own experience and observation. He ought to adopt no man's opinion, either in religion, politics or business, without putting it to the test of his own judgment, and judgment founded on experience and observation. With his own judgment at the helm he can hardly read too much; without that, he can hardly read too little. For maturing a judgment founded on large experience, no school, and no opportunities can

be better than those afforded by his farm, his business operations, and his intercourse with society.

For aiding his experiments and directing his operations, every farmer ought to be familiar with all the fundamental principles of Natural science. This is the more important, as those principles are comparatively few, and exceedingly simple; so much so as to be, to a great extent, within the comprehension, and the highest delight of children, long before they can comprehend any thing from books. These simple, elementary principles of science, which all children are so eager to acquire, are of the utmost importance for aiding them to understand and to relish the contents of books, even the very first books put into their hands.

Under these views, one important step to be taken by farmers for the education of their children, and the improvement of themselves, is to procure, or to aid and encourage their children in procuring 'Family Cabinets,' or collections of minerals, plants, shells, insects, drawings, prints, &c., with a few simple articles of apparatus for performing experiments, to illustrate some of the fundamental principles of nature.

With these as a starting point, and slates and pencils, succeeded by paper and lead pencils and a few books in the same spirit, children will literally learn themselves the art of writing; reading spelling and speaking correctly, almost without time, certainly of a character far superior to what they ever do, or ever can acquire, by the bla, ble, blo system.

Another important measure, which farmers may adopt for their own education, is the forming of 'Social Lyceums,' or weekly meetings of a few neighbors for conversation, reading, examining specimens, trying experiments, and above all for preparing specimens for 'SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGES,' by which their own collections will be greatly increased, and greatly increased interest given to their meetings. Such meetings and such exercises are particularly interesting to the females and the younger members of families.

For the special benefit of the business of farmers, they have often formed Social Lyceums, confined to themselves, which are particularly appropriate for the winter. Connected with these meetings, a regular system of experiments has been instituted, by which each can have the benefit of the experiments of the whole, and of experiments carefully tried under the direction of science.

These social meetings, and the regular series of experiments, instituted by farmers, furnish some of the most valuable materials for farmers' journals, and the strongest inducements, as well as means for sustaining them, both by materials and money. A farmer could hardly take and peruse a monthly farmer, or any periodical conducted by, and for farmers, without being more than remunerated for his expense, in a single fact or hint, which he might find in the work. The least possible reading which any farmer ought to reduce himself to, is consulting his bible daily, and his 'Monthly Farmer,' 'Cultivator,' 'Visitor,' or some other periodicals, as often as once a week.

Both interest and duty would lead every farmer to pursue a much more general course of reading. Works on Natural Science, Political Economy, History, Biography and other works, to aid him in understanding and sustaining his rights and duties as a republican and christian, may be read and studied by every farmer who wishes to realize their benefits.

More favorable opportunities could hardly be provided for improvement by reading and social intercourse than are furnished in farmers' winter evenings. By reading, examining specimens, performing experiments, and by meetings for improving each other, every farmer, besides becoming highly intelligent and successful in his own business, may be sufficiently enlightened in the relations he sustains in society, and in the

relations existing between the various classes and departments of Society, to enable him to fulfil, not only the duties of a private citizen, but of such public offices, as his fellow citizens may call him to perform.

Reading, social intercourse, cabinets of nature, chemical and philosophical experiments, scientific exchanges, and especially common schools, must be greatly aided by well qualified lecturers on the different subjects of school education, physical sciences political economy and numerous subjects of useful knowledge;—more however to aid the various classes of the community to instruct themselves, than to communicate instructions to them. A semi-monthly or even monthly meeting, of two or three hours, to be attended by a skillful and an experimental teacher, who should visit some dozen or twenty places in succession, might do much to direct and aid the reading, conversation and experiments, and to give system and energy to the efforts of all who might enjoy his instructions; especially the younger portions of the community. Circuit Schools of the kind proposed, if assisted by two lectures and teachers in connection, rather alternately, would probably be still more beneficial without any additional expense.

On a subject so vast, indeed, so entirely inexhaustable, as that now under view, a few newspaper essays, are barely sufficient to admit of a few hints touching it. With the hints already given as few and brief as they are, I must dismiss the subject, with the Kind Regards and High Esteem of Your Friend,
[Cleveland Herald] J. HOLBROOK.

Poultry. The celebrated agriculturist, Arthur Young, says, "The poultry house should contain an apartment for the general stock to roost in, another for setting, a third for fattening, and a fourth for food. If the scale is larger there should be a fifth for plucking and keeping feathers. If a woman is kept purposely to attend them, she should have her cottage contiguous, that the smoke of her chimney may play upon the roosting and setting rooms; poultry never thriving so well as in warmth and smoke; an observation as old as Columella, and strongly confirmed by the quantity bred in the smoky cabins of Ireland.

Daily value of Sunshine. The value of the agricultural products of the United States cannot be less than \$500 millions annually. The perfection of this is depending on the weather of four months, June, July August and September, or about 120 days. Every one knows that without sunshine the crops would be a failure either partially or totally; and hence we can estimate its average daily value at about four millions of dollars daily. There can be no doubt that, considering the nature of the previous weather, the beautiful days preceding the 20th of July added from ten to fifteen millions daily to the value of our agricultural products; yet like many other good things, the very commonness of this invaluable and powerful agent, causes it to be overlooked, and its results undervalued. Without sunshine the earth would soon become another chaos, destitute of order, "without form and void."—*Genesee Farmer.*

Brick and Tile Machine. A machine for manufacturing brick and draining tile is figured and described in the Farmers' Magazine.—The brick machine will mould 24 bricks per minute, 1,440 per hour, and, taking ten hour's work, would give 14,400 per day. A good moulder, with three or four attendants, will make 4,000 bricks per day. The machine, with the same hands, will make 15,000; with this advantage, that the latter will not require half the time to dry, in consequence of the compression which the clay undergoes, and that when burnt they weigh three pounds the heaviest—the mould brick weighing 5 lbs. and

the machine bricks 8 lbs. The tile machine will make 10,000 drain tiles a day, with one man and two boys, and 20,000 flat tiles for the drain tiles to lay upon, both 15 inches long. Under the old mode, a man and two boys made but 1,000 drain tiles per day, 12 inches long. The tile made by machine is also much stronger than those made by the old mode, and they are capable of being made from much stronger clay. This machine promises important benefits, wherever tile draining is practised, and will greatly lessen the expense. We should like to see it introduced into this country, with the attendant benefits of under-draining. Draining tile are manufactured in this city, but the price (\$15 per thousand,) is such as to deter many from using them. With the machine in question, we are inclined to think they would be afforded at half the present price.—*Cultivator*.

The Pie Plant Is now coming into extensive use, though three years ago, there was little or no demand for it in our market. There are several varieties of the Rhubarb now employed for culinary purposes, among which are two which have been recently introduced, viz. the *Giant* and the *Tobolsk*, the latter first last spring. The leaf stems of the giant grow to a great size, twelve stocks exhibited by us at the late Horticultural Show weighing twelve and a quarter pounds. We think it makes a pie, if used before it is too old, as fine as any of the varieties. The quality of the *Tobolsk* we have not yet ascertained.—*Cultivator*.

Early Rising Is conducive alike to health, to pleasure and to profit—we mean to the farmer. To health because it gives exercise when the atmosphere is most cool, pure and bracing. To pleasure, because nature is then in her most lovely garb, and the birds most full of song. To profit, because the two morning hours effect more in labor, and avert more mischief, than four hours at midday. Early rising, and exercise in the open air, are the best stimuli for our meals, the best anodyne for sound sleep, the best solace for care, and the best evidence of thrift. "Come boys," is the best reveille upon the farm. The farmer who rises late, is generally behind his work; while he who rises early keeps before it.—*Cultivator*.

Swellings. To scatter swellings on horses or other cattle, take two quarts of proof whiskey, or other proof spirits, warm it over coals, but not to blaze—dissolve in it a pint of soft soap—when cool, put it in a bottle, and add one ounce of camphor. When dissolved, it will form the liquid Opodeldoc, and is then ready for application, forming a cheap and useful remedy. When the swelling is on the leg, or any part that will receive a bandage, such bandage should be applied, and wet with Opodeldoc.

LEGAL.

Mr. Editor:—By answering the following question through your valuable paper, you will oblige a Friend and Subscriber.

A sells B a saw-mill and privilege, and at the same time the dam flows a part of A's land; can A make B pay damage for flowing?

Ans. When one being the owner of a mill and dam, and also of certain land above, which was flowed by such dam, sold the mill, with all the privileges and appurtenances, he could not afterward compel the grantor of the mill to remunerate him for the injury caused by such flowing;—and in such case the grantee of the mill would have the right to continue the dam so as to raise the same head of water as the grantor had been accustomed to raise before the grant.

If one, liable to damages for flowing the land of another, acquire a title to the land flowed,

the right to recover damages for such flowing is absolutely extinguished, and not merely suspended;—so that upon the unity of title being afterwards destroyed by conveyance or otherwise, the right to compensation for the injury of flowing would not thereby be revived.—*Hathorn vs. Stinson, 1 Fairfield 224.*

THE FARRIER.

Try before you buy. If you meet with a horse you like, and are desirous of buying him, do not fall in love with him before you ride him, for though he may be handsome, he may start or stumble.

To discover a stumbler. If you go to buy of one that knows you, it is not unreasonable to desire to ride him for an hour. If refused, you may suspect he has some faults; if not, mount him at the door of the stable where he stands; let him neither feel your spurs, nor see your whip; mount him easily, and when seated, go gently off with a loose rein, which will make him careless; and if he is a stumbler, he will discover himself presently, especially if the road in which you ride him be any thing rough.

The best horse indeed may stumble (a young one of spirit, if not properly broken in, will frequently; and yet if he moves nimbly upon the bit, dividing his legs true, he may become a very good saddle-horse.) I say, may stumble; but if he springs out, when he stumbles, as if he feared your whip or spur, depend upon it he is an old offender. A horse should never be struck for stumbling, or starting: the provocation, I confess, is great, but the fear of correction makes him worse.

In the purchase of a horse, examine four things—his teeth, his eyes, his legs, and his wind.

To know his age. Every treatise on farriery has instructed us to know a horse's age by the mark in his mouth; but not one in five hundred (a dealer excepted) can retain it in his mind. I have endeavoured, therefore, to represent it by a plate.

Every horse has six teeth before in each jaw: till he is two years and a half old, they are all smooth and uniform in their upper surfaces.

At two years and a half old he sheds the two middle teeth, (by the young teeth's rising and forcing the old ones out, which at three years old are replaced by two hollow ones.

When he is about three years and a half old, he sheds two others, one on each side the two middle ones, which at four years old are replaced by two others, which are also hollow.

The sharp single teeth in horses, begin to appear in the lower jaw when the horse is about three years and a half, or four years old. When he is nearly six years old, they are full grown, pointed, and concave in the inside.

When he is four years and a half old, he sheds the two corner teeth, which at five are replaced also with two hollow ones, grooved on the inside, which groove marks the age precisely.

At six years of age this groove begins to fill up, and disappear; so do the hollows of the rest of the teeth, which continue till near seven and a half, or eight years old, when all the teeth become uniformly full and smooth.

Crafty jockies will sometimes burn holes in the teeth, to make them appear young, which they call bishoping; but a discerning eye will soon discover the cheat.

Eyes. If a horse's eyes are lively and clear, and you can see to the bottom, and the image of your face be reflected from thence, and not from the surface of the eye, they are good; but if muddy, cloudy, or coal-black, they are bad.

Legs. If his knees are not broken, nor stand bending and trembling forward (which is called knuckling,) his legs may be good; but if he steps short, and digs his toes in the ground, it is a sign he will knuckle. In short, if the hoof be pretty flat and not curled, you need not fear a founder.

Wind. If his flanks beat even and slow, his wind may be good, but if they heave double and irregular, or if (while he stands in the stable) he blows at the nostrils, as if he had just been galloping, they are signs of a broken wind. Deceitful dealers have a draught which they sometimes give, to make a horse breathe regularly in the stable, the surest way therefore to judge of his wind, is to give him a good brushing gallop, and it is ten to one, if his wind be broken, or even touched, that he will cough and wheeze very much, and no medicine can prevent him doing so.

Cure for a broken wind. A broken wind may be cured, if the following be applied on the discovery of it:—A quarter of a pound of common tar, and the like quantity of honey; beat them well together, then

dissolve them in a quart of new milk; let the horse fast two hours before you give the drench; walk him an hour after, and let him fast two hours; give this drench every second day with warm meat and drink.

A draught-horse. A horse with thick shoulders and a broad chest laden with flesh, hanging too forward and heavily projecting over his knees and feet, is fitter for a collar than a saddle.

A saddle-horse. A horse with thin shoulders, and a flat chest, whose fore feet stand boldly forward and even, his neck rising semicircularly from the points of those thin shoulders to his head, may justly be said to have a light fore-hand, and be fitter for a saddle than a collar. As most horses in the hands of farmers are drawn while they are young, which notwithstanding their make, occasions them to move heavily: if you desire a nimble-footed horse, choose one that has never been drawn.

In buying a horse, inquire into four other things, viz. biting, kicking, stopping, and starting.

A horse may be sound, though guilty of all four, which a man can hardly discover by barely looking on him; so I refer you to his keeper.

When you are buying, it is common for the owner to say in praise of his horse, that he has neither splint, spavin, nor windgall.

The Splint. The splint is a fixed callous excrescence or hard knob, growing upon the flat of the in or outside (and sometimes both) of the shark-bone; a little under, and not far from the knee, and may be seen and felt.

To take it off, shave the part, and beat it with a stick, prick it with a nail in a flat stick, clap on a blistering plaster as strong as you can make it; let it lie on three days; then take it off, and rub the place with half a drachm of the oil of origany, and as much oil of vitriol, mixed: if the first does not do, rub it a second time with the oils; if you find any remains of the splint, apply a second blistering plaster for twenty four hours, walk him moderately to prevent any swelling or excrescence from settling.

Most young horses have splints, more or less, and they will occasion lameness while they are coming upon the bone; but after they are grown to the firmness of bones, they do not lame a horse, nor is such a horse worse for use, though he may not look so well to the eye.

The Spavin. The spavin is of the same nature, and appears, in like manner, on the instep bone behind, not far below the hough. To take it off, beat the bone with a bleeding stick, and rub it; then anoint it with the oil of origanum, tie a wet cloth about it, and with a hot brick applied to it, soak in the oil, till it be dry.

Windgall. Windgalls are several little swellings just above the fet-lock joints of all the four legs; they seem when felt, to be full of wind or jelly, but they never lame a horse; the splint and spavin always do. They all three proceed from one and the same cause, which is hard riding, travelling too far in one day, or carrying too great a weight when young.

Sitting out on a journey. Whenever you intend to travel, hunt, or only ride out for the air, let your horse's feet be examined some time before, to see that his shoes are all fast and sit easy on his feet, for on that depends the pleasure and safety of your journey.

Directions for mounting. Before you mount, look round your horse, to see if his bridle, curb, saddle, and girths, are all fitted in their proper places. Always accustom your horse to stand firm and without a motion, till you are fixed in your seat, and your clothes be adjusted.

Directions for going. When you would have him go, teach him to move by pressing close your knees, or speaking to him, without using whip or spur; for a horse will learn any thing; and a good quality may as easily be taught him as a bad one.

Corrections ill-timed. Correction well-timed. An easy rein. Most men whip and spur a horse, to make him go faster, before they bid him; but it is cruel treatment to beat a generous creature before you have signified your mind to him (by some token which he may be taught to understand,) who would obey you if he knew your pleasure; it is time enough to correct him when he refuses, or resists you. Do not haul his head about with too tight a reign, it deadens his mouth; besides, he will carry you safer, and take better care of his steps with an easy hand, than a heavy one: much depends on the quietness of the bridle hand. Keep your elbows steady, and you cannot hurt his mouth. Again, nothing discovers a bad horseman (even at a distance) so much as throwing his arms and legs about; for it is easiest to the horse and rider, and he can carry you farther by ten miles a day when you sit as steady upon him as if you were a part of himself.



AGRICULTURAL.

Original.

MANUFACTORIES IN MAINE.

Messrs Editors:—In a recent number of the Farmer, I made some hasty remarks in relation to the absence of manufacturing establishments in Maine, and the consequent removal of many of the younger portion of the inhabitants from the State. But the subject is one that deserves more than a passing notice on paper. It is one that should receive the profound consideration and energetic co-operation of every well-wisher of Maine.

The prosperity and future greatness of this State has been a theme often dwelt upon with great zeal and confidence. The vast resources of the State have often been enumerated and recounted with pride, as proof of our yet arriving at an enviable distinction among our sister States. That Maine is possessed of great natural advantages, sufficient to constitute her a large, wealthy and flourishing State, were they put in requisition, is not doubtful, but that there is being much advantage derived from them, is more problematical. The attention of the inhabitants of Maine, has been—I was about to say, too much devoted to the improvement of agriculture—but rather let me say, too little to manufactories. To attempt to raise the State to an eminent condition by agriculture alone, would be as successful as to attempt the extinction of slavery by Colonization, where the increase exceeds the decrease; for the profits of the surplus productions of agriculture, (if any there be,) must all be expended out of the State to procure the necessary mechanical implements. Agriculture and Mechanic Arts are twin sisters, and no community can flourish by them, but where they are connected. To separate them is like disconnecting the well adjusted parts of a machine—the link is broken, and successful operation ceases. Therefore, to enrich a community by one, we must improve the other. It certainly cannot be expected, that the population of a State, can become sufficiently dense to ever arrive at a very wealthy condition by Agriculture, so long at least, as each farmer wishes that his farm should embrace “all the land that joins his,” if indeed, he can ever confidently anticipate great individual prosperity by attempting to cultivate such a wide-spread territory.

The best interest of Maine certainly requires a reform in two particulars. First, the farmers should cultivate less ground, and do it better; and secondly, there should be established more manufactories, in order to increase the population, that there may be a greater amount of labor performed within the same territory, besides retaining the profits arising from such labor in the State. The first of these improvements I will leave for a future Number, or for abler pens.

To establish and support numerous mechanical operations in the State, may be an arduous and difficult enterprise—since the popular current sets so strong in favor of foreign productions; but it must be done, or this State will soon have arrived at the zenith of her prosperity. When every part of the State shall have disposed of Nature's primeval deposit, the timber, and shall rely upon Agriculture principally for the means of support, then this perpetual drain of money from the State will become more apparent; but so long as we can draw from this natural fountain, we may not so readily perceive the necessity of domestic manufactories.

Massachusetts may, perhaps, be considered the parent of Maine, since from her we received our existence as a State; and from her, too, thus far, we have received, as from the hands of a parent, many of the common wants of life: *Provided always*, we are not wanting in rendering the equivalent therefor. Large indeed has been the tribute rendered, and but few can form an adequate idea of its vast amount. It will equal that disgraceful importation about which that quaint phrase “going to New York to mill,” was so often reiterated as a reproach to Maine for not raising her own bread. But shall it be considered a less disgrace for us not to make our farming utensils and ten thousand et ceteras? As derogatory as it may be to admit the fact, yet such it is. But Maine has in part thrown the New York mill-stone from her neck, but still she is groaning under another burden equally oppressive, from which too, she must be freed or never rise to eminence.

Public opinion is the mighty power by which reforms, either moral or political, are accomplished. This must be the lever by which to change the tide of affairs. The public mind must be weaned from that universal fondness for things foreign, and made to imbibe some of that spirit which animated the “Tea Party” of the Old Bay state. So long as our markets or forums are overstocked with articles of foreign production, and praised and extolled by that same spirit which sought for and placed them there, small indeed will be the encouragement for our mechanics to attempt a competition. But let them be patronized and encouraged, and let them receive that station and standing in society to which their usefulness entitles them, and soon will be heard the delightful music of busily engaged mechanics.

I intended to have said something in relation to the comparative encouragement that Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts have received from the State by bounties and from Agricultural Societies by premiums, but my sheet is full.

O. P. Q.

East Winthrop, August 4, 1839.

Original

IMPROVED SHORT HORNS.

Messrs Editors:

“What is man?

If his chief good and market of his time
Be but to sleep and feed! a beast no more
Sure he that made us with such large discourse
Looking before and after gave us not
That Capability and godlike reason
To rust in us unused.”

But the vocation of many seems to be “to eat and drink and sleep and then eat and drink and sleep again.” It has been said and truly too that the People of the N. E. States are extremely cautious in favoring new theories—in adopting new systems, or of departing from the good old customs handed down by their Pilgrim Fathers to “beat the beaten path to tread the unvarying round,” to prefer the moral certainty of success rather than the precarious chances of untried experiments seems to be the ruling maxims of many of our farmers, they adhere to ancient customs with all that reverence and tenacity that they do to their almanac, which tells them nothing more nor less, than that the last Friday of the month rules the weather of the next, but upon what principle is to them a mystery, that cannot be explained. Now it appears to me that there would be just as much Logic in discussing the question why some rat's tails are longer than others as to argue that the weather of a certain day can possibly have an influence on the weather of the next month, but this is not to the point. It has occurred to me, and often too, that much may be done in improving our breeds of cattle, that a vast field is open by which the State can be rendered a service and our farmers derive immense profits, if they will but set about the work of “reform.” It is with mingled emotions of pain and surprise that I look abroad and witness the apathy and in-

difference manifested by most people upon a subject of so much importance and one in which their highest interests are concerned. Seven eighths of the cattle which now overrun our broad State—

“Look as if their Ignoble Blood

Had run through Scinkers ever since the flood”

The majority of them are coarse and small with light narrow quarters and an inaptitude to take on flesh—Some there are occasionally found of larger dimensions (which of all others I would pray to be delivered from for they would impoverish a man with a moderate income) with legs like mill posts, with sockets where there should also be eyes, with unwieldy frames “scarce half made up” and with hardly muscle enough to hold their timbers together, with such an entire malformation in all their parts as to render them altogether unfit for the Dairy, Labor or Beef. Our Neat Cattle appear to me to be valuable just in proportion as they approach the Durham Short Horns in Blood, a race of cattle upon which the combined efforts of wealth, science and industry have been directed for more than half a century, commenced by judicious crosses and persevered in, they have arrived to a perfection unequalled by any other breed; they are distinguished by their fine hair and Bone, barrel bodies, clean chops, little offal, docile tempers, full and heavy haunches, great length from hip to rump, with aptitude to take on flesh, and having the most weight in the most valuable parts, and all these invaluable points and qualities be it remembered, have been perfected at great pains and cost which our farmers can now have the benefit of (if they will but rouse from their apathy and lay aside their prejudices) at less than a moiety of their wheat bounty for a single year—Cannot some plan be devised which will place these rare animals within the reach of all engaged in the rearing of Stock—to accomplish so desirable an object, or at least to make a beginning, I have thought that there might be in all our principal farming towns a convenient and central location for specimens of this Stock in such numbers as would be adapted to the wants of the people, under the supervision and management of an agent deriving his office from the selectmen and acknowledging at all times their authority in matters relating thereto, that this plan or any other would succeed in full I have some misgivings, so long as the common notion exists with many that a calf is a calf and that if a cow can only be brought to her milk it matters not in what manner for “the poor we have always with us” and many there are who seem determined to remain so. But if it could in any manner be accomplished our present scrub race would soon become extinct and we should then have a breed noted alike for their profit and beauty.—A word with regard to color; an important consideration with some and has in my view been a serious obstacle in the way of improving our Stocks, and been a source of much mischief; as Red and White or grizzle is a distinguishing color of the improved Short horns—now the most devoted adherents to a deep red cannot but readily admit that color in itself is valueless and of no consequence any farther than a gratification of the eye. As an illustration of the injury resulting from this partiality to colors, I will name an instance which occurred in this neighborhood some twelve years since which proved it to a demonstration. A Gent was at much pains and expense in obtaining a fine young Bull from Massachusetts, sired by the noted Cœlebs, but unfortunately his color was white from which fact, his valuable services were all but lost to the country and he might as well stood on Mt. Katahdin, but from some few specimens of his getting, many have since been convinced of their error. But I am happy to notice that these notions are in a measure giving way to qualities more substantial.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY BUTMAN.

THE CULTURE OF THE POTATO.

By Mr. Towers, C. M. H. S.

"The subject of the potato culture is yet quite open to the experimenter. Experiment on it by all possible varieties of ways is our advice; and when a sufficiency of facts have been collected, we shall then, but not till then, be warranted in theorizing on the nature of the potato plant." It is neither loss of time nor useless repetition, to copy verbatim the closing paragraph of the editorial note, p. 110 of the last number, 4; for, by so doing, attention may be rivetted to a very grave subject, and also to the other papers in the same number to which the note refers.

Considering the admonition to experimentalize in all possible varieties of ways as most sound advice, I believe that I shall be acting in accordance with it, by entering into a detail of the various methods of culture which I have pursued during a period of eight or more years, and noting down, as far as existing documents permit, the corresponding results. I will premise that, previous to 1830, my practice was regulated by that of ordinary cultivators in the west of Wiltshire, where I then resided; but that subsequently, in consequence of the frequent intercourse by letters with the venerable (late) President of the London Horticultural Society, and of receiving numerous varieties of potato from that gentleman, the product of his own unremitting experiments, I altered my practice, and have met with great success. At the period when the public press was burdened with alarming notices of "failure," I never saw an unhealthy plant, with one most singular exception, which I will, in its place, adduce as such. If this article fail to announce, or give weight to any new and important facts, it will, at the least, offer a pledge of what has been, and may again be successfully attempted. The opinions and theory of the lamented president shall be referred to, and thus the reader will be placed in possession of some valuable extracts from original letters, which are by me esteemed very precious relics, for they are now all that remain of one of the most candid, liberal, unselfish minds that ever adorned the world of science.

In the cultivation of the potato, the chief object ought to be the production of the utmost quantity of that mealy substance which constitutes the nutritive property of the root. This substance was formerly called the *farina*, a term which, if referred to qualities resembling those of meal or flour, can by no means be admitted, because of the total absence of that peculiar *gluten* which distinguishes the flour of grain, and qualifies it to undergo the panary fermentation, and become bread. *Amylum* and starch, on the contrary, are correct terms; and with this remarkable substance the potato abounds, but to a greater or less extent, according to the ground in which it grows, and to the routine of culture to which it is subjected.

By the analysis of Einhoff, referred to by Sir H. Davy, in his agricultural lectures, the following results were obtained:—

From 7680 parts of potato—	
Of starch (<i>amylum</i>)	1153
Fibrous matter, analogous to starch	540
Albumen	107
Mucilage, in a state of saturated solution	312
	2112
Residue, or loss, must have been worthless fluid—	5568

Thus the starch, to the extent of about 1700 parts in 7680, constitutes the chief material of food, because the mucilage in solution, represents only just so much gum-water, and the vegetable albumen can hardly be admitted to be equal to a like quantity of the "white of egg," animal albumen.

My own more simple and familiar analysis, described in the 'Domestic Gardener's Manual,'

under the article "The Potato" gives, from eight pounds of washed, but unpeeled potatoes, finely rasped, —

	lb. oz.
Of <i>amylum</i> or starch	1 6
Of pulp, after pressure by hand	1 11
Loss in water, or soluble matters	4 15

The *amylum*, whether it exist in the state of powder, or in the form of 'fibrous matter' is the substance which confers excellence upon the vegetable. Potatoes will grow in any soil, from that of the loosest sand, if it be united with some reduced vegetable matters, to the strongest clays of agriculture; but what is of still greater moment to the subject under consideration—the produce in amount or quality appears to be materially influenced by local agencies, even in soils of the same constitution. Thus the sands which bring fine mealy tubers in Somersetshire, fail in other quarters of the kingdom. On this ground only can we account for the discrepancy which we meet with in the papers of the many cultivators who have given publicity to their practice and opinions; one asserting that the light and dry lands bear the best crops, while another maintains, that stiff and clayey soils are most congenial. The operations of soils, therefore, are contingent; and it is proved, almost to a demonstration, that potatoes which are excellent in West Wiltshire, as for example, the varieties there termed the "early purple-eyed," and the "Princes beauty" become deteriorated in Berkshire, treat them how you may. Lancashire is famed for its varieties which boil to a meal that crumbles under the fork, and is nearly as white as flour, but the varieties change in the midland and southern counties. That soil, and routine of culture, which produces the strongest haulm, and most expansive system of foliage, will yield the greatest bulk of tubers; hence the opinion which we constantly hear expressed, "that the potatoes run away into haulm," is a fallacy, because experience proves, what physiology teaches, that the tuber is the product of the foliage, by the quality and breadth of which its comparative substance is regulated. But experience and facts also demonstrate, that when the foliage is rendered too massive, and the stems become too high, and therefore unable to support the weight of a luxuriantly rank herbage, the tubers, though large in size, numerous, and weighty, are poor in quality, deficient of *amylum*, and frequently hollow. A *medium growth*, wherein the balance of strength is supported between the stem and leaves, is the result of a well prepared and healthy soil, reciprocating with the stimulus of the sun's rays, and the decomposing agencies of atmospheric air, and of water. Such a soil will yield sound tubers, be it sandy, light, and easily pulverizable, or unctuous and adhesive. And on these grounds, quality, firmness of texture, and mealiness, ought to be the standard, rather than weight of tuber. Thus, in the west, we find the return from the seed sown in the sands, however sound and excellent it may be, is still little more than half what may be, and is produced in the rich loams of Berkshire. In the latter, I have been told of 700 bushels, of 60 lb. each, from the statute acre; whereas I have seen little more than from half to three-fourths of a bushel, dug up from the rod or perch, in the grey sands of Wilts, which is in the proportion of little more than 100 bushels per acre. Mr Knight has calculated that 1000 bushels, imperial measure, each weighing 80 lb., may be produced; and experiment goes far to shew what can be effected. Nevertheless, take one country with another, the utmost average might perhaps be rated at 300 bushels of ordinary weight, four bushels to the sack. To conclude this view of the old treatment, and its results, it will be only needful to state, that potatoes of the smallest medium size, were cut into sets each containing from one to three eyes—the rose, or crown ends, being frequently rejected;

the sets were then suffered to become dry under a shed; the starch setting and coating the wounded surfaces, and the texture becoming soft and flaccid, in consequence of the emptying of the cellular tissue by evaporation. Could robust growth, or large healthy produce, be reasonably expected to result from treatment so diametrically opposite to sound philosophy? Disease, however, is not now contemplated—that, perhaps, was purely local and epidemic; but it were as rational to expect vigor and strength by the operation of agents purely debilitating, as to hope for great bulk and prolificity, from mangled fragments of tubers, rendered inert by exhaustion.

My correspondence with Mr Knight, upon the subject of potato-culture, commenced in 1831. A letter dated 4th February of that year, is now before me, and from it I extract the following connected particulars entire. These, I imagine, will now prove a source of valuable information to others, as they did to me, at the time when I derived the first correct knowledge of that improved culture, which must finally, if it be duly appreciated, supersede the old and faulty routine.

"I obtained," said Mr Knight, "from the ash-leaved kidney, last season (a bad one), a produce equal to 670 bushels, of 80 lb. each, per statute acre; and I entertain no doubt of having as many this year. To obtain these vast crops of the ash-leaved kidney, I always plant them whole, selecting the largest I can raise, and from very early crops: those ripened early in the preceding summer are kept dry. I usually plant them upon their ends, to stand with the crown end upwards, and place them at four inches distance from centre to centre in the rows, and the rows two feet apart, and always pointing from north to south. I plant my large potatoes much in the same way, but with wide intervals, according to the height which the stems acquire.

"Thus I plant 'Lankman's potato' (a noted variety, then, I believe, the subject of experiment,) "which grows a yard high, at six inches distance from centre to centre, and three feet six inches, or four feet between the rows; never cutting any potato, nor planting one of less weight than a quarter, but generally half a pound. By using such large sets, I get very strong, and large plants, with widely extended roots, early in the summer; and I begin working, as it were, with a four-horse, instead of a one-horse power. I do not despair of getting 800 bushels of potatoes from an acre of ground, if I live long enough to see the produce of some new varieties, which I have formed, and which are of very vigorous growth, whilst they do not expend any thing in blossoms. The blossoms take away a good deal of sap, which may be better employed in forming potatoes; and whenever a potato affords seeds freely I think it almost an insuperable objection to it. As a general rule, I think potatoes ought to be planted in rows distant from each other in proportion to the height of the stems; the height of the stems being full three feet, the rows ought to be four feet apart, and the sets (tubers) of the very largest varieties planted whole, never to be more distant from centre to centre than six inches. By such mode of planting, the greatest quantity of leaf (the organ in which alone the vital nutritive fluid is made) is exposed to the light. I have this year obtained many seeds of the ash-leaved kidney potato, crossed with another early variety, from which I expect some valuable early varieties, though I scarcely hope to get any thing preferable to the ash-leaved, if that would not wear out."

The foregoing passage may, I conceive, be regarded as a compendium of philosophical culture. The extract which follows, is from a letter dated 5th July in the same year; it contains interesting observations on the means to accelerate or retard a crop of potatoes. Speaking of the earliest variety, Mr Knight observed

—“The tubers which have ripened early in one season, are alone proper to plant for a very early crop; those which have ripened late, being not sufficiently *excitable*, though more eligible for a late, or rather a moderately early crop, the produce of which will be proper to plant for a very early crop. By attending to these circumstances, and by planting tubers large enough, and near enough in the row, with proper intervals between, according to the height to be attained by the stems, you will be able to obtain much larger crops per acre, than are usually obtained.”

As respects the age or condition of seed-tubers, Mr Knight says—“Potatoes somewhat immature, are quite as good for planting in the following year, as others; and in some cases, perhaps in many, better: for, a particular disease, formerly well known under the name of ‘curl,’ appeared on plants raised from mature tubers, and not from those raised from immature tubers.”

During the years 1830-1-2, Mr Knight had raised, by cross impregnation, a great many varieties, fourteen or fifteen of which he sent to me, as specimens: they all possessed the characteristic mark of excellence, which it was the object of the originator to attain—that of *developing no perfect flowers*; the flower-stalk would rise with its germs of blossoms, but these would suddenly become yellow, and fall off, without expanding, consequently the plant had all its energies devoted to the subterranean expansions. Of the enormous yield of several of these varieties, I hold by me the written proofs. One which was numbered 4, Mr Knight states to have produced 23 cwt. 1 qr. 76 lb. per acre.

—*Quarterly Jour. of Agriculture.*

To be continued.

SUMMARY.

The Maine Cultivator has been discontinued, and the subscribers are now supplied with the Maine Farmer.

Fire at Brunswick. Two two storied dwelling-houses, owned by Col. A. J. Stone, and occupied by seven families, were destroyed by fire on Saturday last. When first discovered, the fire was on the roof of one of the buildings, and it is supposed originated from a spark falling from the chimney. The fire had made such progress before the arrival of the engines and ladders, that it was impossible to save either of the buildings destroyed, and it was only by great exertions that the adjoining houses were saved. The loss is estimated at from 2 to 3000 dollars. \$400 insured in the Gorham Co.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.—The Suffolk Bank have refused to receive the bills of this institution, and an injunction has been laid by the Bank Commissioners, on any further operations by the Bank. The President has published a Card, in which he promises that all the bills of the Bank shall be redeemed—and the Boston papers caution the holders of its bills not to part with them at a discount.

The steamer William Hurlbut, Capt. Sturges, was burnt just below Mobile, on her way to Montgomery. No lives lost. Loss estimated to be \$120,000.

The Yellow Fever is now unreservedly announced as prevalent in New Orleans.

Murder of Capt. Carradus. A letter in the last Richmond Whig gives an account of a horrid murder, committed last winter in Charles city county. The letter states that some time last winter Capt. James Carradus, a worthy citizen of that county, mysteriously disappeared, and it was given out by his family, that he had been drowned in the river. Circumstances having aroused the suspicion of the neighbors, an investigation was entered into, which ended in holding to bail the son-in-law of Captain Carradus, Benskin Hopkins, and committed to jail a negro man named John. When the trial came on it was found that Hopkins had absconded, and John was tried, convicted, and condemned to death. He then made a confession by which it appeared that Captain Carradus had been deliberately shot down by his wife's son, Benskin Hopkins, whilst engaged in his domestic pursuits, and wholly unconscious of the approach of danger; that John assisted Hopkins to drag the body of his lifeless victim, whilst weltering in its gore, to an adjoining

marsh, where it was buried in the mud. His hat and coat were taken and sunk in the mud, hard by the spot where they had deposited the corpse of the ill-fated victim. The negro conducted the gentlemen of the neighborhood to the place where the body, coat and hat had been deposited. They succeeded in finding the coat and hat, and were informed that the body had been removed by Hopkins to some more secret spot. The letter recommends that the Governor should issue a proclamation, offering a reward for the arrest of Hopkins, and this will doubtless be done.

Yellow River.—Lieut. Palmer, of the Topographical Engineers, has been making an examination of Yellow River, and deems it practicable to open and improve the navigation of that stream some distance beyond the Alabama line.

Worthy of attention.—Persons struck by lightning, if deprived of their senses, and discovered before they recover animation, should immediately have one or two buckets of cold water dashed upon them. People who have been considered dead, have frequently been restored by this expedient.

There are 11 daily papers in New York city, and 16 in Philadelphia—pennies included.

Ohio owes fifteen millions of dollars; and what is the best of all, she is abundantly able to pay twice as much.

Lawrence McCarthy, for the murder of his father-in-law, Asahel Alford, was executed at the jail of Lewis County, N. Y. on the 1st inst. He confessed his guilt, and said the fatal blow was given while the deceased was engaged in writing.

Rochester, Aug. 1. The first new wheat was bro't into this city yesterday by Mr Joseph Armstrong, of Pittsford, and ground at one of the custom mills.—It was of an excellent quality. Mr A. estimates his whole crop at an average of over 30 bushels to the acre. There have been no sales of new wheat. The nominal price of the old is \$1.

A pertinent question. The Methuen Gazette propounds the following mathematical question:—If a man is too poor to pay for a newspaper, how many dogs can he afford to keep? An answer is requested.

Scalded to death.—Alexander, a child of Peter Kemp at the corner of 26th street and 3d Avenue, New York aged one year, upset a teapot filled with hot tea, and scalded himself in such a manner that he died from the effects of the same early next morning.

We learn from the St. John Courier, that a most atrocious murder was committed at the house of a Mr. Terrence Ferguson, about seven miles from St John, on the Kingston road, on the 30th ult. by four men, named Leonard, McGunnagle, Coyle, and Huley. It appears that they left town on the morning of that day, in wagons, for a day's amusement in the country, and having drunk rather freely of spirituous liquors, became abusive and quarrelsome, and insulted several persons on the road; and finally entered Mr. Ferguson's, where their behavior towards Mrs. F. while insisting on being furnished with liquor, was highly criminal. A man named Bernard Coyle, in the employ of Mr. Ferguson having interfered, was literally beaten to death by them.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

The Mackerel catchers, appear to be doing a slim business. Several vessels have arrived with very few or no mackerel.

The Portland papers tell us, their new Exchange is going up rapidly.

Bad news for Tea Drinkers.—Tea has advanced about 10 cents on the pound, and the prospect is that there will be a further advance. The importations from Canton have thus far been very light. It is owing to difficulties arising from the effort, on the part of the ‘Celestial Empire,’ to stop the abominable opium trade. This trade had become very extensive, though altogether illicit. We believe our merchants were engaged in it to the extent of about three millions of dollars. Opium had become to be used as generally in China, and with as deleterious effects, as ever rum was in this country. The Government of China are determined, very properly, to abolish this trade entirely.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

Five Stock.—It is stated that ten Durham Cows and one Bull have recently arrived at Philadelphia, in the ship Mary Howland having been imported at great expense by the Hon. Henry Clay. They are said to be the handsomest animals and the purest blood ever brought to this country, and were purchased for Mr. Clay's farm in Kentucky.—*Hartford Patriot.*

There are eight ships on the stocks at Medford. One of them is 850 tons and intended for the Canton and Calcutta trade.

The Springs.—The Saratoga Sentinel of Tuesday says: “The number of strangers now in the village is not less than 2500 or 3000. Every house is filled and were it not for the constant departures, it would be impossible to find lodging for the hundreds that arrive daily.”

A son of Crispin, in one of our eastern cities, thus announces his calling: “Surgery performed here upon, old boots and shoes, by adding to the feet, making good the legs, blinding the broken, healing the wounded, mending the constitution, and supporting the body with soles.”

A stalk of spring rye was shown us the other day from the field of Mr. L. Stanly, of this town, which measured six feet and four inches, the growth of the present season, having been sown in April. This is “getting up in the world” in good earnest.

The average increase of population in the United States as shown by the several enumerations since 1790, has been about 34 per cent. in every period of ten years.

Accident. On Monday, the 5th inst, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, while three men were in a boat fishing, between Bar Island and Cox's Cove, the boat was upset or drawn under, occasioned by their tackling a horse mackerel, and two of them, Mr Joel Carter, about 22 years of age, and Mr Solomon Loud, about 21, were drowned. The third man, who was the one that threw the iron, was rescued by a boat which was near by, he being able to swim. His name was James Carter.—*Lincon Patriot.*

‘Come ye disconsolate.’ An old bachelor in Wind ham village, Vermont, advertises that he will receive sealed proposals from old maids for entering into the marriage contract. None under 35 years of age need apply, as he wants nothing to do with giddy, flighty, young things.

The Liverpool Mercury states that the great steamer, called the President, will be at that port about the first of September, to receive her machinery. She is larger, has greater power, and is generally considered a much finer vessel than the British Queen. She is intended to run from Liverpool to New York.

General Houston is now on his way to the north; and is expected to remain for a day or two in Philadelphia.

To AGENTS. Those Agents at a distance who collect pay for the Farmer either in money or produce and can more safely and conveniently forward the same to Messrs J. & J. TRUE, Bangor, or to our Agents at Hallowell, than to us, are requested to do so. They may in all cases turn produce into money when they can do it without loss.

Married.

In Skowhegan, Mr Thomas Flanders, Jr. of Cornville, to Miss Salina Mallon, of the former place.

In Paris, Mr. Samuel Torn, to Miss Emma Dolloff, both of P.

In Bucksport, Mr Zenas Homer to Miss Cynthia H. daughter of Col. S Lake.

In Sumner, by the Rev. Mr Laurence, Mr Abner Moore to Miss Elvira Bemis, both of Livermore.

In Orono, Ebenezer Webster Jr. Esq. to Martha A. daughter of Gen. Mark Trafton, of Bangor.

DEED.

In Belgrade, 20th ult. Samuel D Wyman, son of James Wyman aged 32.

In Sidney, 1st inst, of consumption, widow Lucy Dutton aged 61.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday Aug. 12, 1839.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—We quote First quality, \$8.50 a 8.75. Second quality. \$7.75 a \$8.25. Third quality, \$7.00 a \$7.50.

Cows and Calves.—A large number were sold. We notice \$28, \$35, \$42, \$45, \$55 and \$60.

Sheep. Sales quick. Lots were taken for \$2 25, \$2 50 \$2 75, \$3 00 and \$3 50.

Swine.—“Dull.” A lot of old hogs, mostly barrows were sold for 6c. A lot of fleshy shoats to kill at 7. No lots were sold to peddle. A few shoats were retailed from 7 to 9.

Payments for the Farmer.

G W Hall, Vassalboro', to No. 11 volume 7; A Pierce, Esq. Houlton, 26 v 8; S May, Esq. Winthrop, 26 v 7; S King, do, 1 v 8; J Lovering, do, 26 v 7; I. Thomas, do, 26 v 7; D Stanley, do, 26 v 7; Jos. Wood, do, 29 v 7; O Dealy, do, 26 v 7; C & H Thomas, Tremont, Ill, 26 v 7; J Rines, Athens, 26 v 7; W Sands, N Livermore, 26 v 7; T Simpson, Waterville, 1 v 8; Geo Rogers, Topsham, 1 v 8; N Perkins, do, 1 v 8; J D Fisher, do, 26 v 7; J Broad, S

Albion, v 6; W Cothran, Farmington, v 6; J McLellan, 26 v 7; J Clark, E Sumner, 26 v 7; H D Twombly, Bridgton, 1 v 8; B Herrick, Stroud, 26 v 7; T F Eaton, do, 26 v 7; Hon. A G Chandler, Calais, 1 v 8; W C Stinson, E Pittsfield, 26 v 7; Capt E Brown, Vassalboro', 1 v 8; T Nelson, Alna, 1 v 8; J H Loring, Esq, Guilford, 36 v 7; G K Stinchfield, Monmouth, 1 v 8; E Fiske, Esq, Fayette, 10 v 7; Dr L Carey, Turner, 1 v 8; Hon J Prince, do 1 v 8; N Read, Belfast, 26 v 7; F Aborn, Augusta, 29 v 7; J Stone, Ripley, v 6; D Andrews, do, v 6; J Seavey, do, v 6; J Burleigh, do, v 6; C B Jones, do, v 6; S E Stone, do, v 6; E Davis, Fairfield, 1 v 8; J Craig, Farmington, 26 v 7; N Hinkley, Monmouth, 26 v 7; R Seward, W Charleston, 26 v 7; J C Worthen, Hallowell, 1 v 8; L McDuffie, Rochester, 1 v 8.

E. Hussey, of Newport, sent us \$1.00 by mail, to pay for the present volume to No. 26, with a request that the paper might then be stopped. The postage was 20 cents, which we had to pay. This is not right. We cannot consent to be taxed unnecessarily with postage, and do not feel bound to discontinue until we receive pay in full for all the numbers we have sent. Mr Hussey has paid for only 21 numbers.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the State.

RESOLVED, Two thirds of both Houses of the Legislature concurring, that the Constitution of the State be amended by striking out the fourth section of the sixth article thereof, and substituting in the room thereof, the words following, viz: "Section 4. All judicial officers, now in office, or who may be hereafter appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

RESOLVED, That the Selectmen of the several towns, Assessors of the several plantations, and Aldermen of the cities, are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, in the manner prescribed by law at their next annual meeting in September, to vote upon the following question, viz: "Shall the Constitution of the State be so amended as to strike out the fourth section of the sixth article, and substitute in the room thereof the words following? viz: Sec. 4. All judicial officers now in office, or who may be hereafter appointed, shall from and after the 1st day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

RESOLVED, that the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, shall vote by ballot upon said question; those in favor of said amendment expressing it by the word Yes, upon their ballots, and those opposed to the amendment expressing it by the word No, upon their ballots.

RESOLVED, that the Selectmen, Assessors, and Aldermen shall preside at said meetings, receive, count and declare the votes in open meeting; and the Clerk of said towns, plantations and cities shall make a record of said proceedings, and of the number of votes, in the presence of the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen aforesaid, and transmit a true and attested copy of said record, sealed up, to the Secretary of State, and cause the same to be delivered to said Secretary on or before the first Wednesday of January next.

RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State shall cause this Resolve to be published in all the newspapers printed in the State, for three months at least before the second Monday of September next, and also cause copies thereof, with a suitable form of a Return to be sent forthwith to the Selectmen of all the towns, and to the Assessors of all the plantations, and to the Aldermen of all the cities in the State. And said Secretary shall, as early as may be, in the next session of the Legislature, lay all such returns before said Legislature, with an abstract thereof, showing the number and state of the votes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
March 12, 1839. }

Read and passed. H. HAMLIN, Speaker

IN SENATE, March 13, 1839.

JOHN PRINCE, President.

March 14, 1839. APPROVED;

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
Augusta, May 15, 1839. }

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Resolve in this office; and in pursuance thereof, request all printers of newspapers in this State, to publish the same "for three months at least before the second Monday of September next," agreeably to the provisions therein contained.

A. R. NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.

Caution! Caution!

TO avoid imposition from any who may offer a Grain Cradle, and sell it as the article manufactured by me, secretly admitting it to be worthless, saying he would sooner pay ten dollars for one of my manufacture than take as a gift the very article he is selling, I have affixed my label to all my Grain Cradles, and the public are referred to my advertisement in another part of this paper and to every one who has used my Cradle.

WM. H. WOODFORD.

Readfield, Kent's Hill, August 10, 1839. 3w31

Mahogany.

MAHOGANY Boards, Plank, Joists, Stair rails and Veners for sale at the Ware room of

31 Aug. 5, 1839. J. DUNN, Hallowell.

Monmouth Academy.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September and continue sixteen weeks, under the care of Mr N. T. TRUE, the present Preceptor. The Trustees do not hesitate to say that in their opinion this Institution furnishes such facilities for acquiring a sound practical education as shall justify any reasonable expectations on the part of those who may wish to avail themselves of its advantages.

Young men who contemplate fitting themselves for teachers will find an excellent opportunity for such a preparation. Lectures on School keeping will be given to a select class, and on other subjects before the school accompanied by experiments.

Those who enter the Classical Department must be contented to pursue a rigid and thorough course of study. No considerations whatever will induce the instructors to adopt a different course.

It is very desirable that students enter at the opening of the term. The loss of a single day at this time may affect the studies of a Scholar during the whole term.

There is a flourishing Society of Students who possess a good Library and Reading Room.

Stationary may be obtained of the Principal.

Good Board can be obtained in respectable families and as cheap as at other similar Institutions.

TERMS—In the General English Department \$3.00; High do. and Classical do. \$3.75, for twelve weeks.

N. PIERCE, Secretary.

Looking Glasses.

A splendid assortment of Looking Glasses for sale at the Ware room of

Hallowell, Aug. 5, 1839. 31

JOB WORK promptly executed on reasonable terms at the Farmer Office.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

SILK GOODS, SHAWLS, MOUSSELINE DE LAINES,

CHALLIES, &c., &c.

WILLIAM GORDON

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Hallowell and its vicinity that he has just received from New York and Boston and is now opening at No. 3 Gage's Row, Front St. Hallowell, a valuable Stock of DRY GOODS which will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS, consisting of

EXTRA RICH FIG'D STRIPED AND PLAIN SILKS—a good selection of Colors and choice Styles—some entirely new patterns at prices from 70 cts. to \$1,12 1-2 cts. a yard.

Plain Polt de Soies and Gro de Nap SILKS, desirable colors, from 50 cts. to 87 1-2 cts. a yard.

Black and Blue Black Figured Rep SILKS.

Black and Colored Gro de Afrique Silks.

Rich Silks with a Satin Stripe.

Blue Black Gro de Noble and Gro de Orleans Silk, 4-4 wide; Black and Blue Black Gro de

Suisse Silks from 50 cts. to \$1.00 a yard; Black Satin Levantine; Black Sinchaw,—Together

with a Complete Assortment of Low priced Gro de Nap SILKS, all colors—making a very extensive assortment of

SILK GOODS well worthy the attention of Purchasers.

ALSO a Splendid assortment of FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,

Among which will be found FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, with Black, Blue Black and Col'd Grounds,

ENGLISH CASHMERE SHAWLS, with Fawn, Drab, Green, White, Black and Blue Black Centres, with beautiful

borders, at prices from \$5.00 to \$12.00 each. EDINBORO' SHAWLS, a great variety of styles, at prices from

\$2.25 to \$5.00. CHENEILLE SHAWLS, some new and beautiful patterns with Rich Colors prices from \$3.50 to

\$15.00. MOSCOW AND BROCHA SHAWLS, Rich colors with Figured and Plain Middles. MERINO AND HIGH-

LAND PLAID SHAWLS, variety of Styles and good colors, making a better assortment of Rich SILKS AND

SHAWLS ever offered at retail in the State.

MOUSSELINE DE LAINES from 25 cents to \$1.00 a yard—Also a large assortment of Mousseline de

Lainé Dress Patterns of ten yards each from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a Dress pattern.

RICH SATIN STRIPED CHALLIES with white and a variety of colored Grounds.

Black and Blue Black Alepines; new Styles French Prints, 4-4 wide at 2 shillings a yard;

Blue and White Striped Gingham at 12 1-2 cents a yard; Slate colored Silk Pongees at 30 cents a yard; Ladies' Cot-

ton Hose for 25 cents a pair; Ladies' Kid Gloves 25 cents a pair; Ladies' Cotton Gloves 12 1-2 cents per pair; Un-

bleached cotton, 9 8 wide for 12 1-2 cents a yard; Bleached Sheet at 14 cents; Bleached Shirting at 12 cts.; Per-

sian pool Thread Warranted first quality and two hundred yards to the Spool at only 6 1-4 cts. a spool; Plaid Striped

and Plain white Cambric, Black Chantilla Lace Veils; Together with a general assortment of DRY GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving goods by almost every Boat which are purchased for cash at very low prices, which en-

ables him to offer new and desirable goods at a small advance from the actual cost of importation.

Purchasers in pursuit of new and Fashionable Goods, at much less than the usual prices, are invited to call and exam-

ine the above Stock at No. 3, Gage's Row, Front St. Hallowell.

Hallowell, June 23, 1839.

Couches.

GRECIAN Couches and Chairs of all descriptions for sale at the Ware room of J. DUNN. Hallowell, August 5, 1839. 31

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the first Monday of August A. D. 1839.

JABEZ PRATT Administrator of the Estate of JOHN ADAMS, late of Greene in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the last Tuesday of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER Judge.

A true copy.

Attest: Geo. Robinson Register.

30

Silk and Shawl Store. WILLIAM GORDON

DEALER IN

Rich Silks, Shawls, Challeys, Mousseline de Laines, &c. &c.

No. 3, Gage's Row, Front St. Hallowell, Me. 29

Pigs—Pigs—Pigs.

FOR sale about forty first rate Pigs. One litter sired by a full blood Berkshire Boar imported in 1838, the others by a full blood Bedford and all out of Superior breeders. On two of them premiums have been awarded. Also a sow to pig in August and another in September, sired by a fine Boar of a Berkshire and Bedford cross.

JOHN KEZER, Jr.

Winthrop, July 27, 1839.

3w29

Thrashing Machine for Sale.

THE subscribers would respectfully give notice that they have PITTS' HORSE-POWER and SEPARATOR, which they now offer for sale on liberal terms to any one willing to purchase the same. We used them the last season in Waldo & Belfast where we believe we gave good satisfaction to all who employed us. The separator has run one season only, and the Horse Power two. They were built by first rate workmen and we think are as good as can be bought elsewhere. For farther particulars inquire of Benjamin Hartshorn of Belfast who has them in deposit, or of the subscribers in Monmouth or send by Mail to Winthrop.

(24) ORAN FAIRBANKS,

HIRAM FAIRBANKS,

June, 25, 1839.

POETRY.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

A mother with her three lovely children left Leeds, England, recently, bound to Canada, to join her husband. On her passage out, the three babes died, and were committed to the mighty deep. The beautiful lines which follow most feelingly record the afflictive event.

SLEEP! sleep little babes on your ocean pillow!

Sleep 'mid the foam of your watery bed!

Sleep 'mid the rage of the stormy billow,

That entombs the young and the hoary head!

Dark was the dawn of your earthly morning,

Hidden your sun and cloudy your sky!

No bright solar rays your horizon adorning;

You lived, but 'twas only to breathe and to die!

Deep in the depths of the fathomless ocean—

Deep is the grave where your ashes repose!

Deep 'midst the darkness—that ceaseless commotion,

Whose long hidden secrets no tongue can disclose!

On your grave the fond eye of a mother's affection.

Ne'er shall gaze—nor the tear of pity be shed;

For no sod marks the spot where the sad recollection

Might restore to the bosom the dear little dead.

Rest! rest, little babes, on your ocean pillow!

Rest, 'mid the foam of your watery bed;

Rest, till the rage of the stormy billow

Shall have spent all its fury—then yield up the dead

Then wake, little babes, from that ocean pillow;

Wake from the foam of that watery bed;

Wake to condemn the stormy billow,

And rise to mingle no more with the dead.

Rise to re-join your affectionate mother,

And unite in the melodies angels shall sing;

Where the friend and the father, the sister and brother

Their songs to the throne of Jehovah shall bring.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO REDUCE YOUR HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

'My dear, I want some money for a shopping tour.' 'My love I cannot afford it.'—'I do not call often.' 'Only six times a week.' 'That is but once a day, at any rate—but if I cannot have it I cannot. I suppose I can fudge through the summer with the spring fashions.'

The discussion had become somewhat in earnest—and half a pout gently curled the young wife's lip. The husband was fond, but not foolish—though some will have it that the terms are synonymous. He proposed the terms of a compromise, to which the wife, glad of new employment, acceded.—He told her what he could appropriate for the whole household expenses, rent excluded, and put the week's allowance in her hands, installed her chancellor of the domestic exchequer, and keeper of the purse. 'Now,' said he, 'if you can manage to feed us all comfortably, and still do your own private shopping—try it. Here is precisely the sum I have used weekly for house-keeping, and it is as much as I can spare.'

The little wife soon discovered that the price of beef was abominable, and provided a cheaper substitute. Sir Loin was no longer deemed essential three times in a week, and some very worthy commoners, Messrs. Mutton, Lamb and Veal, were raised to the peerage. The wife's Mother's Glass's law was put in requisition, and the table was graced occasionally with very clear *ricafacimientos* of the fragments of yesterday's dinner. All the mysteries of pudding, pie, and domestic confectionary and fancy bread filled up the corners, and used up the unconsidered trifles which are too apt to be forgotten in a family not actually starving.

And how did they live? Most comfortably. The husband declared that he never fared so well in his life—but asked no questions. The wife wanted nothing but time to go shopping in. Women are always better sub-treasures that men; and the money she managed to abstract, and still leave no apparent *hiatus* in the daily fare, would have astonished any one of the departed servants of our friend, Uncle Sam. Bargaining in one department taught the lady

to bargain in others. Having no occasion to go shopping for amusement, she went just twice in the week, for actual purchases, and those she made at a fair price. The mere say-so of a fashionable milliner, or a dry goods clerk, did not induce her to believe an article worth a hundred per cent more than its value. She pinned them down to their facts and figures, and made her purchases as if she wished to save money, rather than spend what she had, and assault her husband for more. So slipped the week—the happiest one for both parties to the matrimonial copartnership they had ever known. He attended to his proper business down town—she had employment about the house which relieved her of ennui, and cured her of all inclination to extravagance.

At the week's end there was something over, which she tendered to her husband.—'But you want a new hat, my dear.' 'Oh no, not at present. This can be re-trimmed, and will answer till the summer style is settled. You told me last week you must have some new frocks. I know I thought so—and have made some purchases this week—but my wardrobe is on the whole quite respectable, and I am sure I can manage.' So you have learned to manage have you—but I don't want this money.' 'What shall I do with it then?' 'Oh, there are rent, fuel, clothing for children, servants wages, and other matters, all coming due in their season. You must put this to next week's share—and meet all your expenses, as they fall.' 'Then I am to be permanently in office?' 'Certainly, until you Swartwout—and with no other bond than this'—

'Why father, I think you are childish'—said the little girl, as she burst into the room. Children will intrude sometimes. To make too long a story short, our friends find this an excellent domestic arrangement. Women, to be prudent in money or in secrets, require only to be trusted, and many a lady gads expensively for the want of employment. Try them husbands. —N. Y. Dispatch.

MERRILL & WINGATE,

Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,

At No. 2, Kennebec Row, Hallowell, Maine; Have just received some new and beautiful patterns of Oil cloth Carpeting, from the Boston manufactory. Carpets of any length and width without seam furnished at factory prices. Also English and American woolen carpets, and rugs to match, together with stair and cotton carpets.

Also at wholesale W. I. Goods and Groceries, together with many fancy goods. Also at retail and wholesale, Boots, Shoes and Brogans. A large assortment of furniture of all descriptions. Ready made clothing—German Silver and Fancy Goods, &c. &c. Great bargains can be had by those who will call and purchase. 6w20

Hallowell, August 4, 1839.

At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1839, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of REUBEN MACE, late of Greene in said county, deceased, having been presented by Lucinda Mace the Executrix therein named for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer printed at Winthrop, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County on the last Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. W. FULLER Judge.

Attest: Geo. Robinson, Register.

A true copy attest Geo. Robinson Register. 30.

Purchasers of Rich and Fashionable Goods can find a very extensive assortment of Rich

Silks, Shawls, Challeys, Mousseline de Lains, French and English Prints, &c. &c. The above goods are perfect, and of the latest importations—are bought by the Case at very low prices, which enables the subscriber to offer new and desirable goods at much less than the usual prices. 6w29

WILLIAM GORDON,

No. 3, Gage's Row, Front St. Hallowell.

50 Hogsheads Gaudaloupe and Cuba Molasses, for sale by A. B. & P. MORTON, Hallowell.

Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

THE Semi-Annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society will be holden at Masonic Hall in Winthrop Village on the last Wednesday of August, being the 28th day of said month, at one o'clock in the afternoon. MARCIAN SEAVEY, Rec. Sec'y.

GRAIN CRADLES.

THE Subscriber, having resided in the State of New-York, availed himself of the opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the variety of Grain Cradles, and the mode of using them. From these patterns and a late improvement in the most approved, a Cradle has been constructed in that State, simple in form, light and easy to use, and every way suited for cutting grain. It is believed to be superior to any other pattern in the United States.—Those wishing to purchase can be supplied, and obtain the necessary information for using them, by calling on the subscriber at Kent's Hill, Readfield, or on his Agents in most of the towns in this State.

WILLIAM H. WOODFORD.

We the subscribers, having purchased and used Wm. H. Woodford's Improved Grain Cradles, are fully confident that they will come into general use as soon as their utility is known. More Grain may be cut by one man with one of them than by five men in the usual way, in the same time. In the purchase of this machine we study economy, as it is the greatest labor-saving implement to the Farmer that we have ever seen.

Robert Ford,
Samuel B. Davis,
Dudley Fogg,
David Wheelock,
Thomas Pierce,

Joshua Packard,
Oakes Packard,
Asa Hutchinson, Jr.,
Seth Norcross,
Walter Hains.

From the Report of a Committee of the Ken Co. Ag. Society.

A Grain Cradle, manufactured by Wm. H. Woodford, of Readfield, is in our opinion, the best calculated to do the work for which it is designed, with the greatest ease, and efficiency, of any other now in use in this State, and as Mr Woodford has been to considerable expense to obtain the pattern, and in making preparations to manufacture the article extensively, so that our farmers will be able to obtain this useful implement of husbandry, at home, at the same time getting a better article at a less price, than they can buy a foreign article, we hope you will encourage him by a gratuity. 26

Pitts' Horse Power.

THE Subscriber respectfully gives notice to the Public, that he continues to Manufacture Pitts' Patent Horse Power at his shop at Mechanics' grove, North Monmouth, where he is now fitting up fifty, part of which are finished and ready for delivery, and the remainder will be finished as soon as they are wanted for the business of thrashing, the ensuing season.

This machine has been well tested by the public, and has given good satisfaction. It combines Mechanical skill in its arrangements and movements, and is efficient in its operation. He does not hesitate to say that it is seconds to none in the State. There have been made recent improvements in the Machine, which he thinks is of importance to its durability and well working.

He employs none but first rate workmen, and gives personal attention to the work, and can with confidence recommend them as a finished article. They will be made of the best materials. Specimens will be kept at Winthrop Village, and at his shop, where all who feel interested, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. He will also supply Separators and Cleansers, if requested, or Thrashers and Horse Powers on which there is no Patent, if reasonable Notice be given.

Application may be made to Capt. Samuel Benjamin, at Winthrop Village, for further information—he is authorized to sell said Machines. All letters or orders directed to Joseph Fairbanks, Winthrop Me., will be promptly attended to, and all favors gratefully acknowledged.

June 28th 1839.

JOSEPH FAIRBANKS.

Silks—Silks—Silks.

A great variety of rich Fig'd, Striped and plain Silks for sale at positive Bargains—wholesale and retail—at GORDON'S No. 3, Gage's Row, Front St. Hallowell. 6w29

Notice to Wool Growers.

THE Readfield Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company will manufacture wool into Cassimeres, Plain Cloths, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels, &c. on shares, or by the yard at the following prices, viz:

Sattinets, (including the warp,) from 33 to 37 1-2 cents per yard; Common Plain Cloth from 33 to 42 cents per yard; Cassimeres from 42 to 60 cents per yard; Blankets over two yards wide from 33 to 42 cents per yard; Flannels from 17 to 25 cents per yard; Pressed cloth 25 cents per yard.

Said Company having the newest improved machinery and the best of workmen will manufacture with neatness and despatch, and hope to obtain a share of public patronage. JOSIAH PERHAM, Jr., Agent.

Readfield, May 30, 1839.

3m20